selves to the progressive tendencies of the age. He therefore urged the necessity of the State rendering the necessary aid to those industries and resuscitating them from their present state of languor and decay. The secret of the prosperity of modern Europe, America and Japan was their industrialism. He also pointed out the great impetus given to industries and industrial education by the State of Baroda.

As regards the School of Arts at Trivandrum, the Member observed that the institution was not of much public utility, inasmuch as it did not impart instruction to students in the various industries practised therein. He suggested that the institution should be reorganised and made more useful to the public. The Weaving Institute at Nagercoil and the Carpentry School at Quilon were the two other establishments in the State to impart technical instruction. He suggested that the above institutions should be thrown open to all classes of people and not confined to weavers and carpenters alone and that they should be placed under the control and supervision of qualified men.

He next referred to the vast quantity of raw products exported from the country and to the manufactured articles imported into it. Most of the manufactured articles could be made in the country itself with the requisite skill and capital. The industries could be started only with State aid and the State should ungrudgingly do the needful in the matter, since the revival of old industries and the establishment of new ones, although they entailed initial expenditure, would bring with it greater affluence and prosperity to the State and the people. He therefore requested that the following measures be adopted in the matter of industrial revival :—

(i) that an industrial survey of the State be undertaken and completed ;

(ii) that a technological college be established at the Capital to teach mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, textile manufacture and chemistry ;

(iii) that an industrial school be opened for each division in the State ; and

(iv) that a Department of Industries should be organised.

Dewan's reply.—The Government regard the proposal for improvement of industries in the State with considerable sympathy. But, before establishing any industries or doing anything effectively for the encouragement of industries, it is essential that an industrial survey should be undertaken, and for doing the work, a very competent expert will have to be employed. Steps will be taken to procure the services of such an expert to undertake an industrial survey, and after the survey is completed and his recommendations are placed before the Government, the necessary action could be taken.

47. The desirability of conducting an agricultural survey of the State, making the study of agriculture compulsory in all schools, and opening a manure depot and an agricultural demonstration farm at Alwaye.

Mr. Sankaran Aiyappen (Member, Alengad taluk) said that, since Travancore was pre-eminently an agricultural country, it was necessary to conduct an agricultural survey of the State to ascertain the different varieties of soil and the kinds of cultivation adapted to those soils. He also suggested that an agricultural school be established in the State to impart the necessary instruction in agriculture or, if that was not feasible, the study of agriculture might be made compulsory in all schools. Lastly, he requested that a manure depot and a demonstration farm be opened at Alwaye so as to benefit the ryots of the Alengad, Parur and Kunnatnad taluks.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

48. The desirability of reserving grazing grounds and opening a manure depot in the Quilon taluk.

Mr. Stephen Joseph (Member, Nominated) expressed the satisfaction of the people that the Government were becoming more and more alive to the necessity of improving the agriculture of the State by introducing modern methods of scientific agriculture. But he observed that the Government had not bestowed sufficient attention to the question of affording ample facilities for cattle breeding and cattle grazing. So far as the taluk of Quilon was concerned, there was no such facility and the condition of cattle was deplorable. He therefore suggested that the Government might be pleased to reserve at least two plots of waste lands about 100 acres each, one at Kottiyam and the other at Velinallur for grazing purposes.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

He also requested that a manure depot be opened at a convenient and central place in the taluk at an early date, since the want of it was keenly felt by the people.

Dewan's reply.—The Member's suggestion regarding grazing grounds will be referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon and the Conservator of Forests. A report will also be called for from the Director of Agriculture about the need for a manure depot for the Quilon taluk.

49. Agricultural difficulties of the Shencotta taluk and suggestions for remedying the same.

Mr. S. Subramonia Karayalar, B. A. (Member, Shencotta taluk) pointed out the following difficulties in the system of cultivation in the Shencotta taluk and suggested the necessary remedies for the same :—

The first difficulty was in getting a good supply of water. The rainfall in the taluk was very poor and that was the main cause of the difficulty. Even the little rain water obtainable in the taluk was not properly stored up in time for want of sufficiently big tanks. The existing tanks in the taluk were not capacious enough to hold the desirable quantity of water. Apart from the general repairs done to the tanks, no attempt was made by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party to increase the capacity of the tanks. He suggested that, if possible, the Palaruvi river or the Parapar or Achenkoil river should be diverted and rendered fit for irrigation purposes. If the above diversion of the said streams was not practicable, he suggested that common reservoirs be constructed at convenient places to serve common purposes when tanks and canals of particular *puravus* failed to irrigate the lands. He requested that the whole matter might be investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party and a report called for by the Government.

The next difficulty related to the absence of improved methods of cultivation. There were no cartable roads to carry manure to the fields. There were no pasture lands for cattle. Manuring was very perfunctorily done for want of proper manure. To alleviate the difficulties, he suggested

(i) that large areas of forests should be thrown open as pasture lands and for supplying the necessary agricultural implements ;

(ii) that the existing roads be made fit for traffic ;

(iii) that a manure depot be established at Shencotta, together with a demonstration farm ; and

(iv) that a Veterinary Hospital too be opened in the taluk.

The third difficulty arose from the right exercised and claimed by the ryots of the Tinnevelly District to the water of some of the tanks and canals in Shencotta. The Member pointed out that the ryots of Shencotta taluk had the absolute right to use the entire water within the limits of Shencotta and that the surplus water alone was used by the Tenkasi ryots. The latter now claimed as a matter of right a portion of that water, and they even objected to the conversion of dry lands into wet, to the raising of the water-level of the tanks in the Shencotta taluk and the construction of reservoirs for increasing the storage of water. The Member cited the instance of the Kalangathakandy channel, and stated that the British ryots claimed two-fifths of the water in the channel, as if they had acquired a right to it by prescription. He urged that the Travancore Government should interfere at once and establish their right to use the whole of the water within the taluk in whatever way they chose. Lastly, he requested that all the irrigation works in the taluk should be declared "major" works as in the Padmanabhapuram Division, and that the ryots of the taluk be exempted from the liability to contribute towards the cost of the works.

The Member also presented a copy of the memorial submitted to the Dewan during his last tour to the taluk by the ryots of Ayikudi, Klangad and Samburvadakara, complaining about the omission in the new Remission Rules of the right of the above *pakuthies* to remission of tax on account of *tharisu* and *nanjamel puncha*. He referred to the Proceedings of Government in Review Case No. 19 of 1083 and urged that, where dry crops were raised on wet lands, only one-half of the tax should be recovered and that, in cases in which the lands were left fallow, the entire assessment should be remitted. He requested that the petition might be considered

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly